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for

**METHOD OF BALL GRID ARRAY (BGA) ALIGNMENT, METHOD OF TESTING,
ALIGNMENT APPARATUS AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE ASSEMBLY**

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METHOD OF BALL GRID ARRAY (BGA) ALIGNMENT, METHOD OF TESTING, ALIGNMENT APPARATUS AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE ASSEMBLY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Field of the Invention. The present invention relates generally to alignment of contacts on an electronic device with corresponding electronic contacts of a corresponding circuit on a carrier substrate. More specifically, the present invention relates to the alignment of the discrete conductive elements of a ball grid array (BGA) type semiconductor device with terminal pads of a printed circuit board or other higher level packaging. The inventive method and apparatus are particularly suitable for testing or low volume production.

[0002] State of the Art. Surface mount technology employed in semiconductor device packaging has assisted in increasing integrated circuit density on a single carrier substrate while maintaining or even increasing functionality. In an effort to further increase integrated circuit density while improving functionality, semiconductor die size continues to decrease. As semiconductor packages decrease in size, various difficulties arise in the manufacture of the packaged semiconductor die as well as its assembly with carrier substrates such as printed circuit boards.

[0003] For example, a ball grid array (BGA) is a design of semiconductor device which includes an array of discrete conductive elements in the form of conductive balls, or bumps, disposed on a surface of the semiconductor device to be mounted to a carrier substrate. The array of discrete conductive elements is aligned with a mating array of conductive terminal pads formed on the carrier substrate, such as a printed circuit board. After proper alignment, the discrete conductive elements are electrically connected to the terminal pads. If the conductive elements comprise solder balls, this step typically includes a reflow process. However, in testing situations where only a temporary connection is required, simple contact of the conductive balls with the terminal pads may be sufficient. Proper alignment is crucial to effecting electrical contact. If the BGA device is misaligned with respect to the carrier substrate and terminal pads,

one or more of the discrete conductive elements of the array may not make sufficient contact with the corresponding terminals pad(s). This, of course, may result in an inoperative circuit.

[0004] As BGA semiconductor devices are developed into smaller packages such as, for example, fine pitch BGAs, the size of the conductive balls is reduced. Likewise, the pitch, or the lateral spacing between adjacent conductive balls, also decreases. The reduction of ball size and pitch requires greater accuracy and tighter tolerances during manufacturing. Similarly, alignment of a BGA semiconductor device with the carrier substrate becomes increasingly difficult. Accurate alignment is conventionally accomplished with expensive, automated pick and place equipment which requires extensive programming.

[0005] Such automated pick and place equipment requires independent set up and programming depending on the type of semiconductor device being aligned and assembled. Various parameters are required for programing and operation, such as the size of the semiconductor device, location of the semiconductor device with respect to the carrier substrate and semiconductor device orientation with respect to the carrier substrate. Different alignment techniques may be employed depending on the type of semiconductor device as well. For example, alignment techniques may differ based on whether the device is a BGA, a thin small outline package (TSOP), a quad flat pack (QFP) or some other type of device. A TSOP, QFP and other similar semiconductor devices typically include conductive elements in the form of leads disposed around a portion or all of the periphery of the semiconductor device while a BGA semiconductor device, on the other hand, carries the discrete conductive elements on a major surface of a semiconductor die or interposer substrate. The ability to align a semiconductor device having visible leads, such as with a TSOP or QFP, may be accomplished using optical or sight techniques looking down on the device and carrier substrate from above. However, this ability is greatly diminished, if available at all, when aligning discrete conductive elements on a BGA semiconductor device with the corresponding, terminal facing pads of a carrier substrate, since it would be necessary to view the array of discrete conductive elements and the terminal pads, retain such alignment in computer memory and then calculate correct alignment.

[0006] Alignment concerns are increased when the assembly or testing process is to be low volume production. For example in rework, various testing procedures, or in custom or

small build projects it is not always practical to expend the resources in programming and setting up automated equipment to assemble relatively few components. Thus, alignment may be performed partially or wholly as a manual operation. Manual alignment of such assemblies is difficult and time consuming at best, particularly when alignment is further complicated by an inability to utilize optical or sight alignment techniques.

[0007] Attempts to remedy such alignment difficulties have not proven to achieve complete success. For example, one solution to aligning a BGA semiconductor device with mating terminal pads of a carrier substrate has been to form mating cavities in a surface of the carrier substrate, wherein the terminal pads are formed in the mating cavities. Each individual cavity is configured to receive one of the discrete conductive elements of the BGA semiconductor device to effect self alignment of the semiconductor device. While such an approach attempts to remedy alignment difficulties where optical or sight processes are difficult if not impossible to employ, the described approach is problematic in that it relies on the accuracy of forming properly dimensioned and located discrete conductive elements on the BGA semiconductor device. Also, as with other techniques, it still fails to allow for visual or optical assistance in effecting or confirming alignment of discrete conductive elements of the semiconductor device with the carrier substrate.

[0008] In view of the shortcomings in the state of the art, it would be advantageous to provide a method of aligning BGA or other arrayed discrete conductive element type semiconductor devices with corresponding carrier substrates or other higher level packaging for attachment. Such attachment may be either permanent or temporary.

[0009] It would also be advantageous to provide a method of alignment, as well as an apparatus for performing such alignment which may be employed either manually or in conjunction with automated pick and place equipment. In the case of utilizing the method or apparatus in conjunction with automated equipment, it should be capable of easy implementation, without incurring excessive set up time or operational expense.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] One aspect of the invention comprises a method for aligning a semiconductor device package with a carrier substrate such as a printed circuit board. The method includes forming at least two apertures through the semiconductor device. The apertures pass from a first major surface of the semiconductor device to a second and opposing major surface of semiconductor device. The carrier substrate is provided with at least two alignment features, each alignment feature respectively corresponding with one of the apertures of the semiconductor device. The semiconductor device is placed over the carrier substrate and each alignment feature is aligned with its corresponding aperture formed through the semiconductor device.

[0011] Another aspect of the invention includes a method of testing a semiconductor device having a plurality of discrete conductive elements projecting from a major surface thereof. A carrier substrate is provided having a plurality of terminal pads arranged in a pattern to mate with the plurality of discrete conductive elements. At least two apertures are formed in the semiconductor device, each aperture passing from a first major surface to a second, opposing major surface of the semiconductor device. The carrier substrate is provided with at least two alignment features, each alignment feature respectively corresponding to one of the at least two apertures in the semiconductor device. The semiconductor device is placed over the carrier substrate with each of the apertures in the semiconductor device being aligned with its corresponding alignment feature on the carrier substrate. Each discrete conductive element is placed in electrical contact with a corresponding terminal pad and electrical test signals are passed between the semiconductor device and carrier substrate via the terminal pads of the carrier substrate.

[0012] The alignment features may include corresponding apertures formed in the carrier substrate. In such a case, a pin may be placed through each aperture of the semiconductor device and into each aperture formed in the carrier substrate. Such pins may be non-conductive and may also serve as a means of fastening the semiconductor device to the carrier substrate for either permanent or temporary assembly.

[0013] The semiconductor device may be held in place during testing by having the ends of the pins configured to form a mechanical locking mechanism such that insertion of the

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] The foregoing and other advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the drawings in which:

[0017] Figure 1 is a plan view of the mounting surface of a printed circuit board for a multi-chip module (MCM) according to one embodiment of the present invention;

[0018] Figure 2 is a plan view of the mounting surface of a semiconductor device according to one embodiment of the present invention;

[0019] Figure 3 is a perspective view depicting an alignment technique according to one embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] Figure 4A and 4B depict aligning pins according to another embodiment of the present invention;

[0021] Figure 5A, 5B, and 5C are plan views of various semiconductor devices according to additional embodiments of the present invention;

[0022] Figure 6A and 6B show alignment tools utilized in conjunction with aligning a semiconductor device and a carrier substrate according to further embodiments of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0023] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, a carrier substrate is shown in the form of a printed circuit board 10 for a multi-chip module (MCM). The printed circuit board 10 has multiple landing sites 12, each matched to the footprint of a semiconductor device 14 to be mounted thereon. Each landing site 12 includes an array of conductive terminal pads 16 as well as a pair of alignment features 18. The terminal pads 16 are formed in association with conductive traces of the printed circuit board 10 and are arranged in a pattern to mate with a plurality of discrete conductive elements 20 located on and projecting from a major surface of the semiconductor device 14. The semiconductor device 14 depicted in FIG. 2 shows a BGA type semiconductor device wherein the discrete conductive elements 20 comprise an array of conductive bumps formed of solder or another conductive material such as a conductive epoxy or conductor-filled epoxy and located on a major surface of the semiconductor device 14. A pair of apertures 22 are

formed in the semiconductor device 14 and are located such that they will correspond with the pair of alignment features 18 found on the printed circuit board 10 during assembly of the semiconductor device 14 with the printed circuit board 10 when the former is placed in proper alignment over the latter.

[0024] The apertures 22 comprise small channels or passages, for example 30 mils in diameter, formed through the package of semiconductor device 14 at locations where they will not interfere with the internal circuitry of the semiconductor device 14. FIG. 2 shows the apertures 22 to be located on a diagonal at opposite corners of the semiconductor device 14. The location and size of the apertures 22 may, and likely will, vary depending on the specific semiconductor device 14 being mounted and the specific printed circuit board 10 to which the semiconductor device will be mounted. The apertures 22 may be formed during the fabrication of the semiconductor device 14 as an integral feature of the semiconductor device or packaging thereof. However, in using mass produced semiconductor devices for small build projects, or in rework processes, it may be more desirable to formed the apertures 22 after manufacture of the semiconductor device 14 using a simple technique such as drilling or burning. Such a process might be performed easily and accurately using conventional NC or CNC machinery, as is commonly understood by those of ordinary skill in the art.

[0025] It is noted that in viewing FIGS. 1 and 2, the alignment features 18 and the apertures 22 appear to be placed on opposite diagonals. However, it is noted that the views shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 represent the respective major surfaces 24 and 26 of the printed circuit board 10 and the semiconductor device 14 which will be mutually facing when semiconductor device 14 is mounted to printed circuit board 10. Thus, as the semiconductor device 14 is rotated over such that the discrete conductive elements 20 may make contact with the terminal pads 16, the apertures 22 reverse relative location and are positioned along the same diagonal as the alignment features 18 on printed circuit board 10.

[0026] Referring to FIG. 3, a perspective view shows the semiconductor device 14 being assembled to the printed circuit board 10 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The alignment features of the printed circuit board 30 of the presently disclosed embodiment include a set of holes 18', or channels, similar to those formed in the semiconductor

device 14. While these holes 18' formed in the printed circuit board 10 are of similar size and shape to the apertures 22 formed in the semiconductor device 14, they will be referred to as holes 18' for purposes of differentiating them from the apertures 22. Also, it is noted that the apertures 22 are formed through the semiconductor device 14, passing from the mounted surface 26 to the non-mounted surface 28 creating open passages through the device. On the other hand, the holes 18' in the printed circuit board 10 may be blind holes, or may be through holes passing from the mounting surface 24 of printed circuit board 30 to the non-mounting surface 30 thereof.

[0027] To align the semiconductor device 14 with the printed circuit board 10 such that discrete conductive elements 20 of the semiconductor device 14 appropriately interface with corresponding terminal pads 16, locating pins 32 are placed in the holes 18' of the printed circuit board 10 and in the apertures 22 of the semiconductor device 14. The locating pins 32 are appropriately sized to fit in the holes 18' and apertures 22 and may be formed such that a press fit type connection is formed upon insertion of the pins 32. Prior to assembly of the semiconductor device 14 to the printed circuit board 10, the pins 32 may be placed into either the holes 18' or the apertures 22. However, in such a method of assembly it is preferable that the pins 32 be placed into holes 18' of the printed circuit board 10 such that the pins 32 may be sighted through the apertures 22 of the semiconductor device during an alignment and assembly operation. Alternatively, the semiconductor device 14 may be placed on the printed circuit board 10 and roughly aligned by sighting through the apertures 22 to the holes 18'. Actual alignment of semiconductor device 14 to printed circuit board 10 would then be effected by subsequently placing the pins 32 through both apertures 22 and holes 18'.

[0028] After alignment has been effected and the pins 32 are in the holes 18' and the apertures 22, subsequent operations may take place depending on the purpose of assembling the semiconductor device 14 with the circuit board 10. For example, with the pins 32 in place and after proper alignment, the semiconductor device 14 may be tested by passing electrical signals between the semiconductor device 14 and the printed circuit board 10 via the terminal pads 16 and mating discrete conductive elements 20. Another example would be to permanently attach the semiconductor device 14 to the circuit board 10 by permanently securing each discrete conductive element 20 to its corresponding terminal pad 16 by techniques well known in the art

which depend on the composition of discrete conductive elements 20. It is also possible that the semiconductor device 14 be temporarily attached to the printed circuit board 10 by mechanical means which shall be discussed in greater detail below. Temporary assembly may be desirable in small custom projects as well as in situations where handling of the assembled module was to take place in between multiple tests of the semiconductor devices 14 mounted thereof.

[0029] As noted above, the pins 32 should be manufactured to mate with the holes 18' and apertures 22. Thus, as the size or shape of the holes 18' and channels 32 may change from one assembly to another, so should the size or shape of the pins 32. It is preferable that the pins 32 be manufactured from a non-conductive, anti-static material such as an appropriate polymer material. The use of an anti-static material reduces the chance of static discharge damaging the semiconductor device 14 while use of a non-conductive material helps to avoid any interference with the electrical signals passing through the semiconductor device 14 or printed circuit board 10.

[0030] Various embodiments of the pins 32 may be utilized if it is desired that semi-permanent assembly be effected. For example, pins 32 as depicted in Figure 3 may be made from a thermoplastic or thermosetting material to enable thermal bonding of the pins 32 to the printed circuit board 10 and/or to the semiconductor device 14. Alternatively, Figures 4A and 4B show pins 32' and 32" respectively, which are configured to enable mechanical locking of the semiconductor device 14 to the printed circuit board 10.

[0031] Figure 4A depicts a pin 32' having a locking head 34 at each end of the pin 32'. The locking head 34 includes a region which is slightly enlarged with respect to the shank 36 of the pin 32' resulting in a slight shoulder 38 proximate each end. The locking head 34 has a cut or a slit 40 in it allowing the locking head 34 to compress slightly as it is passed through the aperture 22 or hole 18'. After the pin 32' has been properly inserted the locking heads 34 will expand and shoulders 38 will retain a predetermined amount of pressure upon the non-mounting surfaces 28 and 30 of the semiconductor device 14 and circuit board 10, respectively to maintain the components in alignment.

[0032] Alternatively, Figure 4B shows a pin 32" with circumferential grooves 42 formed proximate each end. In conjunction with installing pin 32" into the apertures 22 and

holes 18' a c-clip or other retaining clip (not shown) may be received by each groove 42 after the pin 32" has passed through a hole 18' at one end and an aperture 22 at the other. The retaining clips would then supply the requisite holding force to maintain the integrity of the assembly of the semiconductor device 14 and circuit board 10. Other, similar locking retaining mechanisms may be employed to accomplish the same purpose. Of course, various combinations of the above described attaching methods and mechanisms may be used. For example, one end of a pin 32 may be thermally bonded in the holes 18' of the printed circuit board 10 while the opposite end of the pin 32 may include a mechanical fastening device. Also, it is contemplated that the pin 32 may be integrally formed with the printed circuit board 10 as the corresponding alignment features 18.

[0033] Just as the pins 32 may be utilized according to various embodiments, various sizes, shapes and arrangements of the apertures 22 (and thus the corresponding alignment features 18) may be utilized. Figures 5A, 5B and 5C depict some examples of different embodiments which may be used. Figure 5A shows a semiconductor device 14' wherein notch-shaped channels 44 are formed at the periphery of the semiconductor device 14'. It is noted that the channels 44 are shown to have a semi-circular shape as shown in this view. Other shapes, such as a simple notched "V" may also be sufficient. The channels 44 still pass from the non-mounting side 28' to the mounting side (not shown) of semiconductor device 14'. Figure 5B shows a semiconductor device 14" where the channels 46 and 46' are arranged asymmetrically with respect to the geographical outline of the semiconductor device 14" to facilitate proper rotational alignment of components. Figure 5C depicts a semiconductor device 14''' having a channel of a first size 48 and a channel of a second size 48' to facilitate proper rotational alignment of components. Thus, the embodiments shown in Figures 5B and 5C not only facilitate proper alignment of the semiconductor with the printed circuit board, but also ensure proper orientation of a semiconductor device with respect to the printed circuit board to be assured. Of course, in utilizing any of the embodiments described above, the alignment features 18 of the printed circuit board 10 are formed to correspond the size, shape or arrangement of the apertures or channels of the semiconductor device. It is also noted that variations and combinations of the above described embodiments are contemplated as being within the scope of

the invention. As an example, channels of different sizes may be arranged asymmetrically, or along the periphery.

[0034] Referring now to Figures 6A and 6B, placement tools 60 and 60' are respectively shown for assisting alignment of a semiconductor device 14 with a printed circuit board 10 in accordance with the technique described above. Figure 6A shows a holding mechanism in the form of a suction device 62 selectively connected to a vacuum source (not shown), which may be cup-shaped as shown or configured as a vacuum quill, for grasping and holding the semiconductor device 14. Alternatively, the holding mechanism may comprise a plurality of fingers or similar elements for grasping the semiconductor device about its periphery. In addition to the suction device 62, a pair of alignment pins 64 are located adjacent the suction device 62 and correspond in size, shape and position with the apertures 22 formed in the semiconductor device 14. Because, as disclosed above, the apertures 22 correspond with the holes 18' of the printed circuit board 10, the alignment pins 64 will also correspond with the holes 18'. Thus, as the pins 64 are placed through the holes 18' of the printed circuit board 10, after being received in apertures 22, alignment of the semiconductor device 14 and printed circuit board 10 is effected. Subsequent to proper alignment and attachment of the semiconductor device 14 with the printed circuit board 10, whether temporary or permanent, the suction device 62 may be released and the tool removed, including the alignment pins 64. Alternatively, the tool 60 may be constructed such that the pins are releasable from aligning tool 60 and remain with the assembled semiconductor device 14 and circuit board 10 and are replaced with respect to the tool 60 each time a semiconductor device 14 is placed on a printed circuit board 10.

[0035] Figure 6B shows method of using a placement tool 60' wherein the tool 60' does not utilize any alignment pins. Rather, the tool 60' allows access for sighting through the apertures 22 of the semiconductor device 14 to confirm alignment of the apertures 22 with corresponding alignment features 18 provided on the circuit board 10. In regard to this embodiment, the alignment features 18 need not be holes as discussed above, but instead may be an alignment marking that is viewable through the apertures 22. For example, reflective markings may be placed at appropriate locations on the mounting surface 30 of the circuit board 10 such that reflection of light by the alignment features 18 may be recognized by an optical

instrument 66 or by an operator. In this regard, a light emitting diode (LED) mounted on an alignment tool may be used as a downwardly directed light source and the reflection thereof from markings comprising alignment features 18 detected by a photocell. When using an optical instrument 66 to recognize the reflection, thus effecting alignment, the optical instrument 66 may be integrated into the alignment tool 60' as depicted in Figure 6B.

[0036] While the invention may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments have been shown by way of example in the drawings and have been described in detail herein. However, it should be understood that the invention is not intended to be limited to the particular forms disclosed. Rather, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the following appended claims.

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